T H E

N E W P O R T   M E R C U R Y.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.]   T U E S D A Y, MARCH 19, 1799.   [No. 1927.]

NEWPORT (*Rhode-Island*) Publifhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houfe.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act paffed at February Seffion, incorporating fuch Perfons as may become Subfcribers, into a Company, for the Purpofe of Infurance on all Rifques.——The Public are hereby notified, that the BOOKS will be opened, at the State-Houfe in Newport, on Monday the 25th March inft. at 3 o'Clock, P. M. for receiving Subfcriptions from all Perfons who wifh to intereft themfelves in faid Inftitution, agreeably to faid Charter.

March, 11th 1799.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity, that he will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, on the Eighth of April next, at Mrs. PENROSE's Affembly-Room.

Mr. DEVERO returns his fincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Newport, for the very liberal and generous Encouragement he has experienced from them, and wifhes for a further Continuance of their Patronage, which will be his conftant Determination to deferve.

Newport, 5th March, 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Co-lors; an Affortment of neat Gun-Locks and Brafs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Annifeed; a Quantity of excellent Muftard, in Bottles; a fmall Affortment of Glafs Ware, of fuperior Quality; an Affortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spanifh Segars.

Alfo GARDEN-SEEDS,

Of the laft Year's Growth, viz.

[illegible], Beans; Onion; Beet; Carrot; Radifh; Lettuce, Double Parfley; green, Savoy, [illegible], and other Sorts of Cabbage.——Alfo, a Variety of other Seeds, too numerous to mention.

Newport, March 11, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterfburgh clean Hemp, [illegible] Ravens Duck, firft Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenfions—Ruffia and Swedes Iron, flat and fquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

[illegible]; Platilles Royales; Bri[illegible]; Rouens, Silefias; Gea-a-la-[illegible]; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oz[illegible]; [illegible]; Sellon [illegible] and [illegible]; Bedticking; Linen for fine [illegible]; Heffian and brown Ro[illegible] Bag; blue Broadcloths; Ge[illegible] and Serges; Stationary, and [illegible] calculated for the Weft-Ind[illegible] to Drawback on E[illegible]

[illegible] Rum by the Hog[fhead] [illegible] Notice: Melaffes, [illegible] Gin, per Pipe; 6 [illegible] Glafs; [illegible] the Quantity [illegible]

[illegible]

[TO BE] SOLD,

[illegible] FERRY on Eafton's [illegible] called the Pen[illegible] [illegible] Wharf, [illegible] Houfe, [illegible] Repair, with [illegible] will be fold [illegible]

[illegible] CHAMPLIN.

From the Commercial Gazette.

Mr. RUSSELL,

THE nomination of Mr. Murray to receive propofals from, and enter upon a negotiation with the government of France, on the terms mentioned in the Prefident's meffage to the Senate, cannot be confidered as any abandonment of the ground we have taken, or as a reafon for relaxation in that fyftem, which has produced fuch falutary effects to our country. To appoint a minifter to treat with a nation, againft whom active and powerful arrangements are making, is by no means new in the hiftory of the world; even in the midft of war fuch is often the cafe, and before it is terminated, muft always be, unlefs the refult is unconditional conqueft. The war between the United States and Great Britain, furnifhes an inftance exactly to our purpofe. On Saturday the 25th of September, 1779, Congrefs refolved to appoint a minifter, and on Monday the 27th the Hon. John Adams was elected, to negociate a treaty of peace with Great-Britain, and immediately embarked for Europe on that miffion. Yet the war was continued as before, and even the provifional articles of peace were not agreed to till December 1782, upwards of three years after; and the definitive treaty was not figned till a ftill later period.

The Prefident of the United States, in his fpeech at the opening of the prefent feffion of Congrefs, fpeaking of France, makes the following declaration: "*I deem it a duty deliberately and folemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indifpenfable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and infure to us its obfervance.*"—The Houfe of Reprefentatives, in their anfwer, thus energetically reciprocate, after approbating among other meafures a naval armament: "nor do we hefitate to adopt the opinion, that whether negotiations are refumed with France or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indifpenfable." After this folemn pledge of the Houfe to the Prefident, and their country, can it for a moment be fuppofed, that upon a mere glimpfe of negotiation, they will relinquifh thofe "vigorous preparations?" No! a few trimming go-betweens, whofe votes upon any occafion are fcarcely worth having, may make it a plea for fiding with the oppofition; but the majority, men who are devoted to the independence and profperity of their country, will never refort to fo defpicable a fubterfuge.

A peace between the belligerent powers may, in confequence of fome particular concurrence of circumftances, be fpeedily concluded. The diftance of America from Europe, renders it neceffary that fhe fhould have an agent there on the fpot, and fo ftand to act for her in fuch a contingency, to affert her claims, demand redrefs for her wrongs, and avail himfelf of different conjunctures.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH.

From "Taurien; or Sketches of the T[imes]" from the brilliant pen of Mr. D'I[sraeli].

WE cannot acquire the volatile [illegible] the lighter graces, [illegible] fufceptible and romantic imagination of the French.

Redoubtable they are in [illegible] for they [illegible] [illegible] in their [illegible], [illegible] in their [illegible], and [illegible] in their power. In France they [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] been characterized [illegible] [illegible] barbarity; [illegible] commit murder, [illegible] *l'on danse.*" Women [illegible] are women [illegible] retreat, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] for a moment, and defpair through a century. Of all nations, they alone have felt that calenture of political imagination, which has afpired to an univerfal monarchy, or an univerfal republic; but they have never known that Britifh vigour of judgment, which could form for Englifhmen the moft perfect conftitution humanity can fuffer. When the French were flaves, us they reverenced; when free, us they imitated; now licentious, they envy and they hate. Europe they may afflict with continued revolutions, yet may their defigns be fruftrated; one revolution was fufficient for the Englifh. Dangerous rivals, for they addrefs themfelves to the imagination; they feduce the eye and inflame the heart; they mingle prominent virtues, which conceal their radical vicioufnefs; incapable of perfeverance, but they will perifh in their caufe, if deftruction comes rapidly; they will declaim on freedom, when they exercife tyranny; revere the humanity of peace, while their hand is armed with death; they will reform prejudices, while they introduce prejudices ftill more calamitous; they term themfelves citizens of the world, while they fly from place to place, and only leave in their career the memory of their defolations.—They come to deftroy or to be deftroyed—to fraternize with them, were to embrace and perifh.

SELECTIONS from late LONDON PAPERS.

On Thurfday a grand match of ploughing againft time was performed between the oxen belonging to his Majefty, and a fet of four which Lord Somerville brought with the plough from Somerfetfhire. The ground meafured for the purpofe, was half an acre. Lord Somerville's oxen ftarted firft, and performed it in an hour and 20 minutes. The machine went over two furrows at a time.

His Majefty's oxen were then put to the plough, (fix in number) but they loft the match by 40 minutes, performing it in two hours.

The right of Norfolk farm, in the Great Park, Windfor, where the ground is heavy, was fixed upon for the enterprize.

The Duke of Clarence, Prince Erneft, Lord [illegible], Generals Harcourt and De Burgh, with a number of gentlemen farmers round the country, were fpectators.

Lord Somerville's oxen went off yefterday to [illegible] to plough a match againft time. The [illegible] they draw the plough in, is of a very curious conftruction.

Mr. SAMUEL CUTLER, who lately died at Worcefter, in the 72d year of his age, was a native of Dantfick, and formerly one of the partners in the Banking-houfe of Sir G. Colebrooke and Co. He had lived in a very fingular manner for the laft nine years. During that period he actually led the life of the moft rigid Hermit, in the midft of that extenfive and populous city. He entirely immured himfelf in his apartment, which he never fuffered a fecond perfon to enter; his victuals, chiefly bread and milk, were regularly brought to his door at ftated hours, [illegible], from whence he took them [illegible]; he had no bed, but repofed in an [illegible] chair at night, which was the only [illegible] the room; and he conftantly kept a [illegible] candle lighted on a table. His chief [illegible] appeared to be, to exclude the daylight, to which end he always kept the [fh]utters clofed, and all the chinks, &c. carefully ftopped.

LA FAYETTE [illegible] continues to lead a [retir]ed life, in the county of Holftein, near [illegible] an eftate which belongs to one of [illegible]. He is faid to have [illegible] the idea of going to America, [illegible] of the political [illegible] between that country and France.—[illegible] lives very near him; but [illegible] no intimacy between them, [illegible] Dumourier [illegible] for that [illegible].

In a pamphlet which lately appeared in [illegible]

[illegible]

Holland is in danger of inundation from the dikes, as they have not been repaired fince the beginning of the revolution.—According to the laft accounts from France, the Dikes of Dol, in Britanny, were broken down by the fea; an immenfe extent of country was inundated, a great number of cattle and houfes fwept all away, and about [illegible],000 families reduced to the utmoft mifery, without any habitation and refource. This misfortune arofe from the dikes having been neglected for thefe eight years paft all over France, to which caufe are likewife to be imputed the fame difafters that have befallen Morbihan and La Vendee, and the banks of the Lower Loire. The public roads, which formerly were an object of admiration to all foreigners, are now nearly impaffable. We fpeak here, only of phyfical diforders; for to enumerate all the moral diforders, murder, [illegible], fuicides, &c. would be an endlefs labour.

A quarrel of a very ferious nature lately took place at Cork, which terminated in much blood being fpilled on both fides, between the yeomen of that city and the Heffians quartered there. It originated with one of the Heffians, who offered fome violence to a woman, which was refented by a yeoman, who fhot the fellow on the fpot; this brought forward a number of his comrades to refent it.

In the Eaft-India feas, and on their paffage thither, are 4[illegible] fhips of war, 9 of which are fhips of the line, and 13 frigates. In the Mediterranean there are now alfo 64 Britifh fhips of war, whereof 32 are fhips of the line, and 19 frigates.

GENERAL TARLETON.

This gallant officer, whom, we underftand Mr. Pitt has at length condefcended to employ, acknowledging him to be one of the moft able officers in the Britifh fervice, is on the point of leading to the Hymenial Altar Mifs BERTIE, a moft accomplifhed and beautiful young lady, poffeffing, according to report, a fortune of twenty thoufand pounds. The General met his intended bride, for the firft time, only a few weeks ago, at the houfe, we believe, of Lord Cholmondely. An attachment immediately enfued; and a few days afterwards, General T. made propofals of marriage, which were inftantly accepted; and this *enfant cheri des dames* may juftly fay *vini, vidi, vici.* The union is to take place on Monday next; foon after which, the General and his lady will go to Lifbon, where he is to take the command of the Britifh troops now ftationed in the kingdom of Portugal, in the room of General Stuart, who is to remain at Minorca, as Governor of that ifland.

December 13.

The late difcovery of Dr. Perkins, of North-America, of the Metallic Tractors, is exciting much attention on the Continent. Several of the Phyficians and Lecturers at Copenhagen, have recently been employed in inveftigating that fubject; and for that purpofe, inftituted a feries of experiments on various fubjects in the Hofpitals of Copenhagen, the refult of which were communicated to Profeffors Herholdt and Rafn, who have juft prefented them to the Public, in a pamphlet of 120 pages.—Of twelve medical men, who communicated their experiments, one only, Profeffor Tode, is oppofed to the practice.—The Editors, Meffrs. Herholdt and Rafn, after citing thefe various experiments, which, together with their own, amount to about a hundred in number, conclude—"We do not find it poffible to apply with any juftice againft Perkinifm, thofe arguments and doubts which have been raifed againft Magnetifm. If our experiments have not all been fo fuccefsful as the American ones, they demonftrate however, to our fatisfaction, that *there is much reality at bottom,* and that it is of importance to the Phyficians; and, as our Abildgaard* has juftly obferved, it merits particularly the whole attention of the Phyfiologift." This work

* *Profeffor and firft Lecturer in the Veterinary College, [illegible] his [illegible] for [illegible] of Univerfities and [illegible] city.*

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1799. [No. 1927.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act passed at February Session, incorporating such Persons as may become Subscribers, into a Company, for the Purpose of Insurance on all Risques.——The Public are hereby notified, that the BOOKS will be opened, at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 25th March inst. at 3 o'Clock, P. M. for receiving Subscriptions from all Persons who wish to interest themselves in said Institution, agreeably to said Charter.

March, 11th 1799.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity, that he will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, on the Eighth of April next, at Mrs. *Penrose*'s Assembly-Room.

Mr. Devero returns his sincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Newport, for the very liberal and generous Encouragement he has experienced from them, and wishes for a further Continuance of their Patronage, which will be his constant Determination to deserve.

Newport, 5th March, 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Assortment of neat Gun-Locks and Brass Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniseed; a Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Bottles; a small Assortment of Glass Ware, of superior Quality; an Assortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Also GARDEN-SEEDS,

Of the last Year's Growth, viz.

Peale; Beans; Onion; Beet; Carrot; Radish; Lettuce; Double Parsley; green, Savoy, red, and other Sorts of Cabbage.

——Also, a Variety of other Seeds, too numerous to mention.

Newport, March 11, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

St. Petersburgh clean Hemp,

Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Britannias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Osnabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for Men Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Drills; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Connanicut; together with the two Boats, Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Gate, having a Front of 59 Feet, and running about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, finely built, and in perfect Repair, with Three Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

From the Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Russell,

THE nomination of Mr. Murray to receive proposals from, and enter upon a negotiation with the government of France, on the terms mentioned in the President's message to the Senate, cannot be considered as any abandonment of the ground we have taken, or as a reason for relaxation in that system, which has produced such salutary effects to our country. To appoint a minister to treat with a nation, against whom active and powerful arrangements are making, is by no means new in the history of the world; even in the midst of war such is often the case, and before it is terminated, must always be, unless the result is unconditional conquest. The war between the United States and Great Britain, furnishes an instance exactly to our purpose. On Saturday the 25th of September, 1779, Congress resolved to appoint a minister, and on Monday the 27th the Hon. John Adams was elected, to negociate a treaty of peace with Great-Britain, and immediately embarked for Europe on that mission. Yet the war was continued as before, and even the provisional articles of peace were not agreed to till December 1782, upwards of three years after; and the definitive treaty was not signed till a still later period.

The President of the United States, in his speech at the opening of the present session of Congress, speaking of France, makes the following declaration: "*I deem* "*it a duty deliberately and solemnly to de-*"*clare my opinion, that whether we nego-*"*tiate with her or not, vigorous prepara-*"*tions for war will be alike indispensable.*"*These alone will give to us an equal trea-*"*ty, and insure to us its observance.*"—The House of Representatives, in their answer, thus energetically reciprocate, after approbating among other measures a naval armament: "nor do we hesitate to adopt "the opinion, that whether negotiations "are resumed with France or not, vigorous "preparations for war will be alike indis-"pensable." After this solemn pledge of the House to the President, and their country, can it for a moment be supposed, that upon a mere glimpse of negotiation, they will relinquish those "vigorous preparations?" No! a few trimming go-betweens, whose votes upon any occasion are scarcely worth having, may make it a plea for siding with the opposition; but the majority, men who are devoted to the independence and prosperity of their country, will never resort to so despicable a subterfuge.

A peace between the belligerent powers may, in consequence of some particular concurrence of circumstances, be hastily concluded. The distance of America from Europe, renders it necessary that she should have an agent there on the spot, authorized to act for her in such a contingency, to assert her claims, demand redress for her wrongs, and avail himself of different conjunctures.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH.

From "Taurien; or Sketches of the Times," from the brilliant pen of Mr. D'Israeli.]

WE cannot acquire the volatilised delicacy, the lighter graces, and the susceptible and feminine imagination of the French.

Redoubtable they are in politics, for they execute rapidly what they project incessantly; insidious in their professions; subtle in their hypocrisy, and sanguinary in their power. In France they feel to inexpressible delicacy, or to inconceivable horror; their individual murders have ever been characterized by peculiar and complex barbarity; impetuous feelings are fugitive, and take an opposite direction; they commit murder, and then inscribe it "*ici l'on danse.*" Women in all things, they are women in vengeance. Impatient of restraint, in war, a siege discourages and repels them; in peace, an orderly constitution could neither excite their love nor their reverence. Terrible in assault, contemptible in flight; vast in their projects, imbecile in their pursuits; capable of imagining all things, incapable of performing any. They triumph for a moment, and despair through a century. Of all nations, they alone have felt that calenture of political imagination, which has aspired to an universal monarchy, or an universal republic; but they have never known that British vigour of judgment, which could form for Englishmen the most perfect constitution humanity can suffer. When the French were slaves, us they reverenced; when free, us they imitated; now licentious, they envy and they hate. Europe they may afflict with continued revolutions, yet may their designs be frustrated; one revolution was sufficient for the English. Dangerous rivals, for they address themselves to the imagination; they seduce the eye and inflame the heart; they mingle prominent virtues, which conceal their radical viciousness; incapable of perserverance, but they will perish in their cause, if destruction comes rapidly; they will declaim on freedom, when they exercise tyranny; revere the humanity of peace, while their hand is armed with death; they will reform prejudices, while they introduce prejudices still more calamitous; they term themselves citizens of the world, while they fly from place to place, and only leave in their career the memory of their desolations.—They come to destroy or to be destroyed—to fraternize with them, were to embrace and perish.

SELECTIONS from late London Papers.

On Thursday a grand match of ploughing against time was performed between the oxen belonging to his Majesty, and a set of four which Lord Somerville brought with the plough from Somesetshire. The ground measured for the purpose, was half an acre. Lord Somerville's oxen started first, and performed it in an hour and 20 minutes. The machine went over two furrows at a time.

His Majesty's oxen were then put to the plough, (six in number) but they lost the match by 40 minutes, performing it in two hours.

The right of Norfolk farm, in the Great Park, Windsor, where the ground is heavy, was fixed upon for the enterprize.

The Duke of Clarence, Prince Ernest, Lord Walsingham, Generals Harcourt and De Budie, with a number of gentlemen farmers, round the country, were spectators.

Lord Somerville's oxen went off yesterday to Suffex to plough a match against time. The machine they draw the plough in, is of a very curious construction.

Mr. Samuel Cutler, who lately died at Worcester, in the 72d year of his age, was a native of Dantsick, and formerly one of the partners in the Banking-house of Sir G. Colebrooke and Co. He had lived in a very singular manner for the last nine years. During that period he actually lead the life of the most rigid Hermit, in the midst of that extensive and populous city. He entirely immured himself in his apartment, which he never suffered a second person to enter; his victuals, chiefly bread and milk, were regularly brought to his door at stated hours by his laundress, from whence he took them in; he had no bed, but reposed in an armed chair at night, which was the only one in the room; and he constuntly kept a large candle lighted on a table. His chief anxiety appeared to be, to exclude the daylight, to which end he always kept the shutters closed, and all the chinks, &c. carefully stopped.

La Fayette still continues to lead a retired life, in the county of Holstein, near Plœn, on an estate which belongs to one of his wife's relations. He is said to have abandoned the idea of going to America, in consequence of the political disagreement between that country and France.—Dumourier lives very near him; but there subsists no intimacy between them, though Dumourier made overtures for that purpose.

In a pamphlet which lately appeared in the French and English languages, under the title "*Address to the Sovereigns of Europe,*" the amount of all the property in Europe, taken by the French, without the limits of their territories, until the end of 1797, is estimated at 42,293 millions and 334 livres.

Holland is in danger of inundation from the dikes, as they have not been repaired since the beginning of the revolution.—According to the last accounts from France, the Dikes of Dol, in Britanny, were broken down by the sea; an immense extent of country was inundated, a great number of cattle and houses swept all away, and about 10,000 families reduced to the utmost misery, without any habitation and resource. This misfortune arose from the dikes having been neglected for these eight years past all over France, to which cause are likewise to be imputed the same disasters that have befallen Morbihan and La Vendee, and the banks of the Lower Loire. The public roads, which formerly were an object of admiration to all foreigners, are now nearly impassable. We speak here, only of physical disasters; for to enumerate all the moral diforders, murder, assassinations, suicides, &c. would be an endless labour.

A quarrel of a very serious nature lately took place at Cork, which terminated in much blood being spilled on both sides, between the yeomen of that city and the Hessians quartered there. It originated with one of the Hessians, who offered some violence to a woman, which was resented by a yeoman, who shot the fellow on the spot; this brought forward a number of his comrades to resent it.

In the East-India seas, and on their passage thither, are 40 ships of war, 9 of which are ships of the line, and 13 frigates. In the Mediterranean there are now also 64 British ships of war, whereof 32 are ships of the line, and 19 frigates.

GENERAL TARLETON.

This gallant officer, whom, we understand Mr. Pitt has at length condescended to employ, acknowledging him to be one of the most able officers in the British service, is on the point of leading to the Hymenial Altar Miss Bertie, a most accomplished and beautiful young lady, possessing, according to report, a fortune of twenty thousand pounds. The General met his intended bride, for the first time, only a few weeks ago, at the house, we believe, of Lord Cholmondely. An attachment immediately ensued; and a few days afterwards, General T. made proposals of marriage, which were instantly accepted; and this *enfant cheri des dames* may justly say *vini, vidi, vici.* The union is to take place on Monday next; soon after which, the General and his lady will go to Lisbon, where he is to take the command of the British troops now stationed in the kingdom of Portugal, in the room of General Stuart, who is to remain at Minorca, as Governor of that island.

December 13.

The late discovery of Dr. Perkins, of North-America, of the Metallic Tractors, is exciting much attention on the Continent. Several of the Physicians and Lecturers at Copenhagen, have recently been employed in investigating this subject; and for that purpose, instituted a series of experiments on various subjects in the Hospitals of Copenhagen, the result of which was communicated to Professors Herholdt and Rafn, who have just presented them to the Public, in a pamphlet of 120 pages.—Of twelve medical men, who communicated their experiments, one only, Professor Tode, is opposed to the practice.—The Editors, Messrs. Herholdt and Rafn, after citing these various experiments, which, together with their own, amount to about a hundred in number, conclude—"We do not find it possible to apply with any justice against Perkinism, those arguments and doubts which have been raised against Magnetism. If our experiments have not all been so successful as the American ones, they demonstrate however, to our satisfaction, that *there is much reality at bottom,* and that it is of importance to the Physician; and, as our Abilgard* has justly observed, it merits particularly the whole attention of the Physiologist." This work

* *Professor and first Lecturer in the Veterinary College, who has published his theory of Perkinism, which he accounts for on the principles of Galvanism and Electricity.*

ſ: tranſlated from the Daniſh into the German. The ſcience they term PERKINISM, in honor to the diſcoverer. The diſeaſes in which they found Perkiniſm moſt ſucceſsful, were rheumatic and gouty affections.

—

A curious circumſtance took place at Diſſington, on the night of the illumination: one George Jefferſon, an Engliſhmen of the old ſtock, (and not leſs than 80 years old) was arouſed from his bed by the noiſe of muſkets firing, &c. and being informed of the cauſe, at his requeſt, he was put into a cart and drawn through the town, preceded by a band of muſic, playing *God ſave the King, Rule Britannia, &c.* He earneſtly requeſted that the muſkets, piſtols, &c. might be fired cloſe to him, that he might *hear* them the better: in conſequence of which his grey locks were twice on fire; and he was in danger of *expiring in a flame of loyalty!*—However, the jolly veteran eſcaped, and recounted the next day, with as much ſpirit as the youngeſt of the cavalcade, the glorious exultation of the former night.

—

Our letters from the Cape of Good Hope repreſent the Garriſon to be in an improving ſtate, as to ſupplies of proviſions, and the diſpoſition of the inhabitants in the interior towards the Britiſh troops. The *Hottentot* Ladies are much pleaſed with the dreſs, and manners of our Officers, and have aſſumed the *ſhort waiſt* and *ſash* in compliment to Engliſh taſte: this, indeed, makes rather a ridiculous diſplay, particularly in their *dancing*, of which the *ſofter ſex* of this clime are remarkably fond; our correſpondent reports them *light of foot* only, for he formed one of a dancing groupe of [illegible] the night before he wrote, the [illegible] one of which, weighed 18 ſtone [illegible] Engliſhman's weight.

—

General Stupa was told by one of the [illegible] Louis the Fourteenth's inſolent miniſters, that if all the money the Swiſs had received from the French were collected together, it would pave the road from Paris to Berne. "Yes Sir," replied Stuppa; "and, if all the blood which the Swiſs have ſhed in the ſervice of the French were collected together, it would cover all that pavement many inches in depth."

—

A highly eſteemed work has lately been publiſhed, entitled "The purſuits of Literature, a Satirical Poem in Four Dialogues —with Notes," which has paſſed through *ſeven editions* in the courſe of one year.—The general ſubject is *Literature* with criticiſms upon the various productions of the preſent age; he is particularly ſevere on Volney's *Ruins*, and the novel or romance called the Monk, written by Mr. Lewis: The notes in this work, form the chief part: This method is choſen by the author, as he thinks that "in the preſent change of manners, opinions, government and learning, a variation is now required in the mode of conducting ſatirical writing, by calling in the reciprocal aid of poetry and proſe in the ſame work."

WILMINGTON *(N. C.)* Jan. 17.

On the 9th inſt. arrived in this port the ſchooner Adams, of Newbury-port, Nicholas Pierce, maſter, in 28 days from Cayenne, having on board Citizen Rouſtagneuq, chief adminiſtrator of the Navy, and Citizen Paupe, as priſoners.

Capt. Pierce relates that he was captured on his paſſage from Newbury-port to Surinam, by a French privateer, and carried into Cayenne, where his veſſel and cargo were condemned; that he afterwards purchaſed the veſſel, and received thoſe two French citizens on board as paſſengers, to be landed at St. Bartholomews; but apprehenſive of again becoming a prize to a French pirate, ſhould he touch at that iſland, he concluded to conſult his own ſafety in the beſt manner he could, and proceed ſtraight for the continent. He repreſents the conduct of the French to the Americans carried into Cayenne as very ſevere, and ſuch as could not be juſtified, even if America was at open war with that nation; and ſtates, that this citizen Rouſtagneuq, had in his official capacity been the inſtrument of condemning his veſſel and many others, and that the moſt frivolous pretexts were made uſe of to juſtify ſuch proceedings.

The relation of citizen Rouſtagneuq differs materially from that of Capt. Pierce. He ſays, that after condemnation of the ſchooner, he himſelf purchaſed her for 300 dollars, and agreed with the Captain that he ſhould command her, and land him in St. Bartholomews, and on their arrival [illegible] have the veſſel for two-thirds ſaid [illegible] money; and that in conſequence [illegible], he empowered Capt. Pierce to take [illegible] all the American priſoners in Cayenne, and provided the veſſel for the voyage—that after they had got to ſea, the [illegible] took from him the bill of ſale of the veſſel, one hundred guineas in caſh, great part of his own wearing apparel, his gold watch, &c. and the chief of the wearing apparel of his fellow paſſenger; and inſtead of touching at St. Bartholomews according to his engagement, and landing them there, brought them here as priſoners. He does not deny that he was the chief officer of the Admiralty Adminiſtration, but ſays his conduct was conformable to the orders of his government, and that he ſhould not be perſonally amenable in this country for it.

On theſe two accounts we ſhall make no comment, as probably they will be a matter of legal inveſtigation.

February 14.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Monday laſt arrived in this port the French brig James, commanded by citizen Blouch, midſhipman of the navy, expedited from Guadaloupe under a flag of truce. This veſſel had on board one hundred American citizens to be transferred to the United States, 43 of whom remained at St. Thomas, where ſhe had occaſion to touch; on the paſſage, 9 went on board of the ſhip Fame at ſea, bound to Boſton, 17 landed at Fort Johnſon, and the remainder came up in ſaid brig to this town, among whom are 16 of the marines of the United States ſchooner Retaliation.

—

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

The Retaliation, we learn, has been rendered up, to the French officer who came here in her.

The French priſoners at Lancaſter, it is ſaid, are to be ſent out to the Weſt-Indies in the Retaliation.

March 9.

Capt. Wyeth, of the barque Pallas, ſailed from the Cove of Cork on the 1ſt January, and brings a further confirmation of the entire tranquility of Ireland. He has brought out 74 paſſengers, all of whom are from Belfaſt, except one.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by an act of Congreſs paſſed the 28th day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act paſſed on the 6th day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, intitled "an act laying duties upon ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper."

I.

The Stamp Duties heretofore impoſed upon Foreign Bills of Exchange, and Bills of Lading, are to ceaſe and determine, from and after the 31ſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

The ſeveral Stamp Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31ſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

II.

For every ſkin, or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed, either of the inſtruments or writings following, *to wit.*

	Dolls. Cts.
Any foreign Bill of Exchange, draft or order, for the payment of money in any foreign country,	20
Any Note or Bill of Lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported;—if from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,	4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	10
Any Policy of Inſurance, or inſtrument in the nature thereof, other than thoſe heretofore ſpecified in the above recited Act, when the ſum inſured ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,	25
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1

And the ſaid duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading, without reſpect to the number contained in each ſet.

III.

Bonds required in any caſe by the Laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal proceſs, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any truſt or duty, are exempt from the payment of Stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 7.

—

This Winter ſeems to have no end. The Snow covers the ground; the Delaware is filled with ice and nearly frozen over, and the water freezes in the houſe.—We have had four months and ten days dead winter. Since the 18th of October, there have not been above *ſix days* fit for *ploughing.*

March 12.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

On Saturday laſt, the Governor communicated to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, certain reſolutions (which have heretofore appeared in this paper) from the Legiſlature of Virginia, reprobating the adminiſtration of the Federal government. The Senate ordered them *to be thrown under the table;* and the following reſolution was yeſterday adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the principles contained in the Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of Virginia, relative to certain meaſures of the General Government, are calculated to excite unwarrantable diſcontents, and to deſtroy the very exiſtence of our government, they ought to be, and they are hereby rejected."——Yeas, 43—Nays, 25.

—

ANOTHER INSURRECTION

Has broken out in the Weſtern part of this State, which bears a more ſerious and formidable aſpect, than that of Gallatin and the other patriots in the mountains.

That active and ſpirited officer, Col. William Nichols, Marſhal, of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, returned yeſterday to the city, from a journey to Northhampton county, and immediately laid before the Preſident a detail of recent tranſactions there, of which the following we believe, will be found to be a correct outline:

A very ſerious oppoſition to the laws, had for ſome time manifeſted itſelf in the rebellious county of Northampton, and it became neceſſary for the Marſhal to aſſert the authority of government. He accordingly proceeded to the ſcene of inſurrection, and arreſted 23 perſons, for ſundry acts of reſiſtance to the operation of the law impoſing a tax on houſes. The Marſhal had taken recognizances of the priſoners, and they ſubmitted to his authority with apparent acquieſcence.

On Friday evening, the Marſhal with 19 of the arreſted perſons, being at the tavern of Abraham Levering, in Bethlehem, a body of horſe, to the number of ſixty, well armed, and part of them in uniform, beſet the houſe, and reſcued the priſoners. The party was compoſed of militia from the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Northampton, and commanded by a fellow who bears a captain's commiſſion in the militia of Montgomery county; he is a German, of the name of Fries. The Marſhal narrowly eſcaped ſevere perſonal violence, if not aſſaſſination.

We learn from a variety of ſources on which we can rely, that a moſt rebellious diſpoſition pervades the whole country of Northampton, inſomuch that no man dare avow his attachment to government; and that a ſentiment of hoſtility to France, jeopardizes his life. A very reſpectable German clergyman, who had preached a ſermon inculcating ſubmiſſion to the conſtituted authorities and laws of the country, was inſulted by the brutal rabble at the doors of his own church, and called an Ariſtocratic Engliſh b——r.

Theſe diſturbances all refer directly to the political poſture of affairs between this country and France, and occaſion has been taken from a late appointment thus to work up the plot to its criſis. A letter of a member of a Aſſembly from that county, on this ſubject, couched in the moſt attrocious terms of miſrepreſentations and falſehood, is known to have produced a very extenſive effect.

One pleaſant circumſtance has grown out of this alarming intelligence—an immediate ſtir amongſt the volunteers, who are, we learn, to be immediately paraded for review, in order to be perfectly prepared for the defence of their government and country at a moment's warning.

—

A N S W E R

Of the Preſident of the United States to the Addreſs of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs of the twentieth of this month, tranſmitted according to your requeſt by your worthy Governor, and preſented to me by your Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

The conduct of France towards the United States, which you deſcribe with ſuch energy of language, and dignity of ſentiment, is capable of no juſtification, extenuation or apology that I can imagine, and not only rendered neceſſary all the meaſures of defence, which have been adopted, but would have juſtified more open and declared hoſtilities. Every war, however, that may be juſt, may not always be neceſſary. We have hitherto proceeded no further, than we have been compelled by indiſpenſible neceſſity, and if the conduct of France ſhould render a further proſecution of hoſtilities unneceſſary, they will not be further proſecuted. At preſent however, we ought not to unſtring a bow, of relax a fibre.

The inſult and outrage, committed againſt our national flag by a ſuperior force in the ſervice of another power, I have always imputed to the indiſcretion of a particular officer, and have hitherto no reaſon to doubt but that officer and all others in the ſame ſervice, if any there be, who ſtand in need of the leſſon, will be taught a different conduct in future by their ſovereign. Your approbation of my conduct on that occaſion does me great honor.

Every teſtimonial I receive from New-Jerſey, comes to me with a particular recommendation. The honor of this addreſs from the Legiſlature, deſerves my ſpecial acknowledgements, and your kind wiſhes for my health and happineſs are reciprocated by mine for yours with great ſincerity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1799.

—

NEW-YORK, March 11.

The wealth, proſperity, and glory of England, at this moment, fills the world with admiration, her ſubjects with exultation, and her foes with the bittereſt rage. Her commerce univerſally extended and *univerſally protected*—pours into her lap the treaſures of every quarter of the globe—She fought at firſt for ſelf-preſervation, and ſhe has not only repulſed the infernal ſtroke aimed at her vitals, but advanced herſelf by her firmneſs and magnanimity, to an *unprecedented* ſtate of power and reſources. Had ſhe like Holland, opened her arms to a fraternal embrace, like Holland, ſhe would have loſt her independence, commerce, navy, and name.

—

A peculiar fortune, which has ſo often waited on this couutry, ſeems ſtill to watch over her; the capture of the French frigate by the gallant Truxton and his brave Tars the diſcovery of the ſcheme of the Directory for exciting a rebellion amongſt the blacks, in South-Carolina and Georgia ſeem to have rouſed the drooping ſpirits of the people, and to have united all friends of government in one common view. The perfidy of the Directory, in thus ſeeking the utter ruin of our ſouthern ſtates, at the ſame time that they are inſidiouſly offering us peace, will be the means of enabling us to ſee through and avoid the ſnare they have laid for us. *Gaz. U. S.*

—

THE NEW EMBASSY,

TO TREAT WITH FRANCE,

Appears to have been quite unexpected and to excite ſome ſurprize. Even the Senate ſeems not to have been ſatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Murray; and recommended that two other gentlemen be added to the miſſion. The Preſident has probably intended to make an addition to this miſſion whenever (if ever) the preliminary obſtacles to negociation ſhould be entirely removed, and has accordingly complied with the recommendation of the Senate by nominating two diſtinguiſhed characters.

This new offer at negociation does not detract from the juſt dignity of our government; becauſe the Preſident has already received aſſurances that the rights of embaſſy will be reſpected; and becauſe the Envoys will not move (it is preſumed until according to the inſtructions to be given Mr. Murray, unequivocal aſſurances) are given that they will be openly received, and perſons of equal powers are appointed to treat.

"But this new attempt at negociation will lead the public to believe that peace is ſpeedily expected, and thus extinguiſh the fire and untone the energies of the nation." Is it poſſible then that the American people cannot yet perceive the advantages of holding the ſword in one hand, while they keep the olive branch in the other? Will they throw down the ſword, eagerly graſp the emblem of peace with both hands, and expoſe themſelves unarmed to the dagger of their enemies?

The Preſident, by their appointment ſays to the Directory, "If you deſire peace on juſt and liberal grounds, a Plenipotentiary now reſides in a neighbouring Republic, with whom you may at any time open the road to negociation." To the American people our Executive ſays, "I will not extinguiſh any hope of honorable peace, on you I muſt rely to give weight and effect to my efforts, by ſtanding prepared for the conteſt." [*Georg. Cent.*]

—

The French at this time pay heavy taxes on *ſalt! doors!* and *windows!!* What tax Republicans! for the very light of Heaven!!

Five years ago the Directory of France invited their youth to repair to the ſtandard of Liberty—attacked by combined deſpots—*In a moment,* with all the zeal of young converts, 600,000 graſped their ſpears and huzzaed *Vive la Republique.*—*Now,* they are reluctantly dragged to combat by the

s tranſlated from the Daniſh into the German. The ſcience they term PERKINISM, in honor to the diſcoverer. The diſeaſes in which they found Perkiniſm moſt ſucceſsful, were rheumatic and gouty affections.

—

A curious circumſtance took place at Diſſington, on the night of the illumination: one George Jefferſon, an Engliſhmen of the old ſtock, (and not leſs than 80 years old) was arouſed from his bed by the noiſe of muſkets firing, &c. and being informed of the cauſe, at his requeſt, he was put into a cart and drawn through the town, preceded by a band of muſic, playing *God save the King, Rule Britannia, &c.* He earneſtly requeſted that the muſkets, piſtols, &c. might be fired cloſe to him, that he might *hear* them the better: in conſequence of which his grey locks were twice on fire; and he was in danger of *expiring in a flame of loyalty!*—However, the jolly veteran eſcaped, and recounted the next day, with as much ſpirit as the youngeſt of the cavalcade, the glorious exultation of the former night.

—

Our letters from the Cape of Good Hope repreſent the Garriſon to be in an improving ſtate, as to ſupplies of proviſions, and the diſpoſition of the inhabitants in the interior towards the Britiſh troops. The *Hottentot* Ladies are much pleaſed with the dreſs, and manners of our Officers, and have aſſumed the *ſhort waiſt* and *ſash* in compliment to Engliſh taſte: this, indeed, makes rather a ridiculous diſplay, particularly in their *dancing*, of which the *ſofter ſex* of this clime are remarkably fond; our correſpondent reports them *light of foot* only, for he formed one of a dancing groupe of 16 of them the night before he wrote, the moſt delicate one of which, weighed 18 ſtone 4lb. horſeman's weight.

—

General Stupa was told by one of the inſolent Louis the Fourteenth's inſolent Miniſters, that if all the money the Swiſs had received from the French were collected together, it would pave the road from Paris to Berne. "Yes Sir," replied Stuppa; "and, if all the blood which the Swiſs have ſhed in the ſervice of the French were collected together, it would cover all that pavement many inches in depth."

—

A highly eſteemed work has lately been publiſhed, entitled "The purſuits of Literature, a Satirical Poem in Four Dialogues —with Notes," which has paſſed through *ſeven editions* in the courſe of one year.—The general ſubject is *Literature* with criticiſms upon the various productions of the preſent age; he is particularly ſevere on Volney's *Ruins*, and the novel or romance called the Monk, written by Mr. Lewis: The notes in this work, form the chief part: This method is choſen by the author, as he thinks that "in the preſent change of manners, opinions, government and learning, a variation is now required in the mode of conducting ſatirical writing, by calling in the reciprocal aid of poetry and proſe in the ſame work."

WILMINGTON *(N. C.)* Jan. 17.

On the 9th inſt. arrived in this port the ſchooner Adams, of Newbury-port, Nicholas Pierce, maſter, in 28 days from Cayenne, having on board Citizen Rouſtagneuq, chief adminiſtrator of the Navy, and Citizen Paupe, as priſoners.

Capt. Pierce relates that he was captured on his paſſage from Newbury-port to Surinam, by a French privateer, and carried into Cayenne, where his veſſel and cargo were condemned; that he afterwards purchaſed the veſſel, and received thoſe two French citizens on board as paſſengers, to be landed at St. Bartholomews; but apprehenſive of again becoming a prize to a French pirate, ſhould he touch at that iſland, he concluded to conſult his own ſafety in the beſt manner he could, and proceed ſtraight for the continent. He repreſents the conduct of the French to the Americans carried into Cayenne as very ſevere, and ſuch as could not be juſtified, even if America was at open war with that nation; and ſtates, that this citizen Rouſtagneuq, had in his official capacity been the inſtrument of condemning his veſſel and many others, and that the moſt frivolous pretexts were made uſe of to juſtify ſuch proceedings.

The relation of citizen Rouſtagneuq differs materially from that of Capt. Pierce. He ſays, that after condemnation of the ſchooner, he himſelf purchaſed her for 300 dollars, and agreed with the Captain that he ſhould command her, and land him in St. Bartholomews, and on their arrival there, have the veſſel for two-thirds ſaid purchaſe money; and that in conſequence thereof, he empowered Capt. Pierce to take on board all the American priſoners in Cayenne, and provided the veſſel for the voyage; that after they had got to ſea, the Captain took from him the bill of ſale of the veſſel, one hundred guineas in caſh, great part of his own wearing apparel, his gold watch, &c. and the chief of the wearing apparel of his fellow paſſenger; and inſtead of touching at St. Bartholomews according to his engagement, and landing them there, brought them here as priſoners. He does not deny that he was the chief officer of the Admiralty Adminiſtration, but ſays his conduct was conformable to the orders of his government, and that he ſhould not be perſonally amenable in this country for it.

On theſe two accounts we ſhall make no comment, as probably they will be a matter of legal inveſtigation.

February 14.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Monday laſt arrived in this port the French brig James, commanded by citizen Blouch, midſhipman of the navy, expedited from Guadaloupe under a flag of truce. This veſſel had on board one hnndred American citizens to be transferred to the United States, 43 of whom remained at St. Thomas, where ſhe had occaſion to touch; on the paſſage, 9 went on board of the ſhip Fame at ſea, bound to Boſton, 17 landed at Fort Johnſon, and the remainder came up in ſaid brig to this town, among whom are 16 of the marines of the United States ſchooner Retaliation.

—

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

The Retaliation, we learn, has been rendered up, to the French officer who came here in her.

The French priſoners at Lancaſter, it is ſaid, are to be ſent out to the Weſt-Indies in the Retaliation.

March 9.

Capt. Wyeth, of the barque Pallas, ſailed from the Cove of Cork on the 1ſt January, and brings a further confirmation of the entire tranquility of Ireland. He has brought out 74 paſſengers, all of whom are from Belfaſt, except one.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by an act of Congreſs paſſed the 28th day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act paſſed on the 6th day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, intitled "an act laying duties upon ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper."

I.

The Stamp Duties heretofore impoſed upon Foreign Bills of Exchange, and Bills of Lading, are to ceaſe and determine, from and after the 31ſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

The ſeveral Stamp Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31ſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

II.

For every ſkin, or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed, either of the inſtruments or writings following, *to wit.*

	Dolls. Cts.
Any foreign Bill of Exchange, draft or order, for the payment of money in any foreign country,	20
Any Note or Bill of Lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported;—if from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,	4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	10
Any Policy of Inſurance, or inſtrument in the nature thereof, other than thoſe heretofore ſpecified in the above recited Act, when the ſum inſured ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,	25
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1

And the ſaid duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading, without reſpect to the number contained in each ſet.

III.

Bonds required in any caſe by the Laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal proceſs, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any truſt or duty, are exempt from the payment of Stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 7.

—

This Winter ſeems to have no end. The Snow covers the ground; the Delaware is filled with ice and nearly frozen over, and the water freezes in the houſe.—We have had four months and ten days dead winter. Since the 18th of October, there have not been above *ſix days* fit for *ploughing*.

March 12.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

On Saturday laſt, the Governor communicated to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, certain reſolutions (which have heretofore appeared in this paper) from the Legiſlature of Virginia, reprobating the adminiſtration of the Federal government. The Senate ordered them *to be thrown under the table;* and the following reſolution was yeſterday adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the principles contained in the Reſolutions of the Legiſlature of Virginia, relative to certain meaſures of the General Government, are calculated to excite unwarrantable diſcontents, and to deſtroy the very exiſtence of our government, they ought to be, and they are hereby rejected."——Yeas, 43—Nays, 25.

—

ANOTHER INSURRECTION

Has broken out in the Weſtern part of this State, which bears a more ſerious and formidable aſpect, than that of Gallatin and the other patriots in the mountains.

That active and ſpirited officer, Col. William Nichols, Marſhal, of the Diſtrict of Penniſylvania, returned yeſterday to the city, from a journey to Northhampton county, and immediately laid before the Preſident a detail of recent tranſactions there, of which the following we believe, will be found to be a correct outline:

A very ſerious oppoſition to the laws, had for ſome time manifeſted itſelf in the rebellious county of Northampton, and it became neceſſary for the Marſhal to aſſert the authority of government. He accordingly proceeded to the ſcene of inſurrection, and arreſted 23 perſons, for ſundry acts of reſiſtance to the operation of the law impoſing a tax on houſes. The Marſhal had taken recognizances of the priſoners, and they ſubmitted to his authority with apparent acquieſcence.

On Friday evening, the Marſhal with 19 of the arreſted perſons, being at the tavern of Abraham Levering, in Bethlehem, a body of horſe, to the number of ſixty, well armed, and part of them in uniform, beſet the houſe, and reſcued the priſoners. The party was compoſed of militia from the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Northampton, and commanded by a fellow who bears a captain's commiſſion in the militia of Montgomery county; he is a German, of the name of Fries. The Marſhal narrowly eſcaped ſevere perſonal violence, if not aſſaſſination.

We learn from a variety of ſources on which we can rely, that a moſt rebellious diſpoſition pervades the whole country of Northampton, inſomuch that no man dare avow his attachment to government; and that a ſentiment of hoſtility to France, jeopardizes his life. A very reſpectable German clergyman, who had preached a ſermon inculcating ſubmiſſion to the conſtituted authorities and laws of the country, was inſulted by the brutal rabble at the doors of his own church, and called an Ariſtocratic Engliſh b——r.

Theſe diſturbances all refer directly to the political poſture of affairs between this country and France, and occaſion has been taken from a late appointment thus to work up the plot to its criſis. A letter of a member of a Aſſembly from that county, on this ſubject, couched in the moſt attrocious terms of miſrepreſentations and falſehood, is known to have produced a very extenſive effect.

One pleaſant circumſtance has grown out of this alarming intelligence—an immediate ſtir amongſt the volunteers, who are, we learn, to be immediately paraded for review, in order to be perfectly prepared for the defence of their government and country at a moment's warning.

—

A N S W E R

Of the Preſident of the United States to the Addreſs of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs of the twentieth of this month, tranſmitted according to your requeſt by your worthy Governor, and preſented to me by your Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

The conduct of France towards the United States, which you deſcribe with ſuch energy of language, and dignity of ſentiment, is capable of no juſtification, extenuation or apology that I can imagine, and not only rendered neceſſary all the meaſures of defence, which have been adopted, but would have juſtified more open and declared hoſtilities. Every war, however, that may be juſt, may not always be neceſſary. We have hitherto proceeded no further, than we have been compelled by indiſpenſible neceſſity, and if the conduct of France ſhould render a further proſecution of hoſtilities unneceſſary, they will not be further proſecuted. At preſent however, we ought not to unſtring a bow, of relax a fibre.

The inſult and outrage, committed againſt our national flag by a ſuperior force in the ſervice of another power, I have always imputed to the indiſcretion of a particular officer, and have hitherto no reaſon to doubt but that officer and all others in the ſame ſervice, if any there be, who ſtand in need of the leſſon, will be taught a different conduct in future by their ſovereign. Your approbation of my conduct on that occaſion does me great honor.

Every teſtimonial I receive from New-Jerſey, comes to me with a particular recommendation. The honor of this addreſs from the Legiſlature, deſerves my ſpecial acknowledgements, and your kind wiſhes for my health and happineſs are reciprocated by mine for yours with great ſincerity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1799.

—

NEW-YORK, March 11.

The wealth, proſperity, and glory of England, at this moment, fills the world with admiration, her ſubjects with exultation, and her foes with the bittereſt rage. Her commerce univerſally extended and *univerſally protected*—pours into her lap the treaſures of every quarter of the globe—She fought at firſt for ſelf-preſervation, and ſhe has not only repulſed the infernal ſtroke aimed at her vitals, but advanced herſelf by her firmneſs and magnanimity, to an *unprecedented* ſtate of power and reſources. Had ſhe like Holland, opened her arms to a fraternal embrace, like Holland, ſhe would have loſt her independence, commerce, navy, and name.

—

A peculiar fortune, which has ſo often waited on this couutry, ſeems ſtill to watch over her; the capture of the French frigate by the gallant Truxton and his brave Tars, the diſcovery of the ſcheme of the Directory for exciting a rebellion amongſt the blacks, in South-Carolina and Georgia, ſeem to have rouſed the drooping ſpirits of the people, and to have united all friends of government in one common view. The perfidy of the Directory, in thus ſeeking the utter ruin of our ſouthern ſtates, at the ſame time that they are inſidiouſly offering us peace, will be the means of enabling us to ſee through and avoid the ſnare they had laid for us. *Gaz. U. S.*

—

THE NEW EMBASSY,

TO TREAT WITH FRANCE,

Appears to have been quite unexpected and to excite ſome ſurprize. Even the Senate ſeems not to have been ſatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Murray; and recommended that two other gentlemen be added to the miſſion. The Preſident had probably intended to make an addition to this miſſion whenever (if ever) the preliminary obſtacles to negociation ſhould be entirely removed, and has accordingly complied with the recommendation of the Senate by nominating two diſtinguiſhed characters.

This new offer at negociation does not detract from the juſt dignity of our government; becauſe the Preſident has already received aſſurances that the rights of embaſſy will be reſpected; and becauſe the Envoys will not move (it is preſumed until according to the inſtructions to be given Mr. Murray, unequivocal aſſurances) are given that they will be openly received, and perſons of equal powers are appointed to treat.

"But this new attempt at negociation will lead the public to believe that peace is ſpeedily expected, and thus extinguiſh the fire and untone the energies of the nation." Is it poſſible then that the American people cannot yet perceive the advantages of holding the ſword in one hand, while they keep the olive branch in the other? Will they throw down the ſword, eagerly graſp the emblem of peace with both hands, and expoſe themſelves unarmed to the dagger of their enemies?

The Preſident, by their appointment, ſays to the Directory, "If you deſire peace on juſt and liberal grounds, a Plenipotentiary now reſides in a neighbouring Republic, with whom you may at any time open the road to negociation." To the American people our Executive ſays, "I will not extinguiſh any hope of honorable peace, on you I muſt rely to give weight and effect to my efforts, by ſtanding prepared for the conteſt." [*Georg. Cent.*]

—

The French at this time pay heavy taxes on *ſalt! doors!* and *windows!!* What, tax Republicans! for the very light of Heaven!!

Five years ago the Directory of France invited their youth to repair to the ſtandard of Liberty—attacked by combined deſpots.—*In a moment*, with all the zeal of young converts, 600,000 graſped their ſpears and huzzaed *Vive la Republique.*—*Now*, they are reluctantly dragged to combat by the

...or of *confiscation* or *chains*.—*Experience* is a *severe* teacher.—Alas, her bitter cup is yet unexhausted.

NEW-HAVEN, March 14.

Extract of a letter from Capt. M. Lines, to his owners in this city, dated New-London, March 7, 1799.

"Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of my safe arrival here, last evening, all well, after a passage of 23 days from St. Kitts.—I sailed under convoy, who left us in lat. 21, 30.—lat. 25, was taken by a French privateer, who had taken three others same day—by good luck we had but little cargo, and our vessel being leaky, they dismissed me and a lumber ship, putting the crew of the snow Sally, bound to Kennebec, on board my vessel, and the crew of the schooner Eagle, Capt. Dunbar, bound to Boston, on board the ship—they carried off the two schooners—they took nothing from me except about 60 or 70 gallons of rum."

Sloop Sally, of this port, Morris, master, from the West-Indies, in one of the late snow storms, ran on Block-Island:—The cargo saved, and it is expected will be got off.

LEOMINSTER, March 7.

General Washington.

This truly great man, after he had retired from the Presidency of the United States to the situation of a private citizen, was returned a *petit juror* to an *inferior court!* and manifested his superior greatness of soul by submitting to serve: and the jury had the honor to report that George Washington had been unanimously appointed their foreman!! Thus we see him, after having attracted the admiration of the world by the splendour of his talents in the most exalted stations, exhibiting a sublime example of his submission to the duties of a private citizen!

NEWPORT, March 19.

The President of the United States has recommended Wednesday the 24th of April to be observed as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

Just as our Paper was going to Press, a Gentleman (to whom we acknowledge our Obligations) favoured us with a Supplement to the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday last, from which we hasten to lay before our Readers its important Contents, viz.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The following Important Letter has just come to hand.

From a thorough knowledge of the character of the gentleman who writes this letter, of his caution in communicating political intelligence, and his practice of noticing no report in his letters, which has not been perfectly anthenticated, as well as from a review of the uniform correctness of all former information from the same source;—I am enabled to assert, that the following may be relied on as minutely true.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon to a respectable mercantile House in this city, dated 5th January last.

"THE French have lately met a severe check in Italy. The King of Naples, at the head of his army, has taken possession of the Pope's dominions, and every where beat the French army most severely. On the Neapolitans entering the city of Rome, General Mack, the commander in chief, summoned the castle of St. Angelo, which was still in possession of the French, to surrender, which they refused. He then sent them a message declaring that if they fired on the city that for every gun, he would deliver a Frenchman to the populace.—This did not intimidate the French. They fired several guns; and General Mack, as good as his word, delivered as many Frenchmen to the mob, who murdered them in the most cruel manner; he then sent them another message relating what he had done, and what had happened to the poor Frenchmen, who had fallen victims to their folly, on which they ceased firing, and delivered up the castle. A few days after that, a severe engagement took place between 30,000 French, and about 35,000 Neapolitans, in which the latter were victorious: they took about 4000 prisoners, and killed in battle about 500.

"The loss of the Neapolitans was very trivial compared with that of the French. The son of the king of Naples was arrived with a division of the army at Civita Vecchia and had taken possession of that city and port. The Romans were every where flocking in great numbers to enter into the Neapolitan army. I have no doubt but the French will be more rapidly driven out of Italy than they entered it. Buonaparte, all accounts agree, was shot at a council of war, by an Egyptian soldier, and his whole army by this time destroyed; so much for that Expedition.

"Malta is also taken, and the Neapolitan flag hoisted on the fortifications. Minorca is also taken by the English, which is of great consequence to their Mediteranean fleet, as Port Mahon is very convenient and commodious for repairing their men of war and cruizers in those seas.

"This year will, in my opinion, be a year of the greatest events that have ever happened in Europe; and if the talked of coalition takes place, which no doubt must for its own internal defence of the combined nations, I should not be surprized to see a king on the throne of France again, or Europe become one barbarous banditti."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Truxton, *to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the United States ship Constellation in sight of the island of St. Christophers, Feb.* 10, 1799.

Dear Sir,

I WROTE you the 4th inst. to which I must beg leave to refer, and soon after weighed from Bassaterre road, St. Christophers, and proceeded to sea, having made the necessary arrangements with the merchants and masters of vessels for a convoy, to sail this day for the United States, under charge of the Norfolk and Richmond, which vessels I directed to cruize, in the mean time, near St. Bartholomews and St. Martins, so as to be at hand to proceed with the convoy at the time appointed. As soon as I left the road of Bassaterre (which I did with the Constellation solus) I stretched under Montserat and towards Guadaloupe by the wind, and from thence under the lee of Antigua and Barlinda. In this route I only met two merchant vessels, and a British frigate. I therefore thought it best to change my ground, which I did, and run down towards the island of Nevis; and on the 9th inst. at noon, that island bearing W. S. W. five leagues distance, discovered a large ship to southward, on which I bore down. She hoisted American colours, and I made our private signals for the day, as well as that of the British, but finding she answered neither, I immediately suspected her to be an enemy, and in a short time after found that my suspicions were well founded, for she hoisted the French National colours, and fired a gun to the windward (which is a signal of an enemy.) I continued bearing down on her, and at a quarter past 3 P. M. she hulled me several times; and as soon as I got in a position for every shot to do execution, I answered by commencing a close and successful engagement, which lasted until about half past 4 P. M. when she struck her colours to the United States ship Constellation, and I immediately took possession of her. She proved to be the celebrated French National Frigate Insurgente, of 40 guns and 407 men, lately out from France, commanded by Monsieur Bureaut, and is esteemed one of the fastest sailing ships in the French Navy. I have been much shattered in my rigging and sails, and my fore-top-mast rendered, from wounds, useless; you may depend the enemy is not less so.

I intend to get into Bassaterre road, St. Christophers, if possible with my prize; but the wind being adverse and blowing hard, I much doubt, in the crippled state of both ships, whether I shall effect it, and if not, must make a port to leeward. The high state of our discipline, with the gallant conduct of my officers and men, would have enabled me to have compelled a more formidable enemy to have yielded, had the fortune of war thrown one in my way. As it is, I hope the President and my country will, for the present, be content with a very fine frigate being added to our infant navy, and that too with the loss of only one man killed, and two wounded, while the enemy had (the French surgeon reports) 52 or 53 killed aud wounded. Several were found dead in the tops, &c. and thrown overboard 18 hours after we had possession. I must not omit in this hasty detail, to do justice to Mr. Bureaut, for he defended his ship manfully; and from my raking him several times fore and aft, and being athwart his stern ready with every gun to fire when he struck his colours, we may impute the conflict not being more bloody on our side, for had not these advantages been taken, the engagement would not have ended so soon, for the Insurgente was completely officered and manned.

Insurgente's weight of metal.

4 cannon,	36 pounders.
2 ditto,	24 ditto.
2 ditto,	18 ditto.
24 ditto,	12 ditto.
8 ditto,	6 ditto.
40 Guns.	

Extract from Capt. Thomas Truxton, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th February.

"On the 13th, after the greatest exertions having been made, we gained these roads with both ships, and anchored them safe about noon. It is impossible for me to state to you the joy demonstrated by the inhabitants on this occasion; the ship was filled with gentlemen of the first dignities in the Island, and a salute requested, in order that it might be returned, which was complied with on my part, particularly as it came from a Member of the King's Council, Mr. Tyson, an old friend of mine of many years standing.

I have just received a polite letter of congratulation from the commander in chief, who offers me every service in his power: and I have directed all the wounded from the Insurgente to be immediately landed, and sent to the hospital.

The following is an accurate return made me this morning by lieutenant Rogers, commanding the prize, taken from the examining officers, of the killed and wounded on board the Insurgente, viz.

Killed,	29
Badly wounded,	22
Wounded more lightly,	19
Total killed and wounded,	70

We had, as I wrote you before, only one man killed, and two badly wounded, one of which is since dead, the other is a midshipman, Mr. M'Donough, who lost his foot; an ordinary seaman was afterwards discovered to be slightly wounded; this is the whole number lost and injured on board the Constallation.

I shall proceed to repair the damages sustained in both ships as speedily as possible, and until the pleasure of the President of the United States is known, I intend to give Lieutenant John Rogers an order to command the Insurgente. He was one of the first Lieuts. appointed, has a claim to being among the first promotions, but a very strong one for behaving well, and being the first lieut. of the Constellation, at the capture of the first governmental ship of any consequence, ever made by the arms of the United States at sea since our being known as a nation; the other officers I shall appoint in the same way.

My gun deck is divided into three divisions, the first of five guns, and opposite superintended by the first lieutenant, Mr. Rogers. The second of five guns, and opposite by the second lieut. Mr. Cowper. The third of four guns, and opposite by the third lieut. Mr. Sterett.

The zeal of these three officers in performing their duty, and complying with my orders, cannot be surpassed, but I must not, in praise of them, be silent as to the good conduct of Mr. Shirly, the master, and Mr. Archer, the fourth lieut. who acted their part near my person on the quarter deck, and who are also deserving of notice, but for the honour of our nation I must declare, that it is impossible for officers and men in any service to have behaved better than my people did generally on this occasion; it must therefore not be understood, because I have mentioned the names of a few of the principal gentlemen, those of the inferior grade in their stations are less deserving: on the contrary, to the latter I always feel myself most indebted for their exertions in the hour of battle, as they have generally much less at stake, than those in higher stations, and consequently less inducement to display their valour.

New-York, March 16.

Yesterday, about noon, the President of of the United States arrived in this city.—He crossed the North River in the Custom-house barge, and landed at Whitehall.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a fire broke out in a workshop adjoining the frigate building by government, at Corlear's-hook. The shop, with some tools and other materials, was wholly consumed. It is not known by what means the fire was communicated to the building; but we understand suspicions are entertained that it is the work of an incendiary. *Com. Ad.*

James Ross, Esq; Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, is in Nomination for the Office of Governor of that State, in the Room of Gov. Mifflin, whose Time will soon expire by the Constitution.

Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice of the State, is also in Nomination.—Mr. Ross will be supported by the federal Party, and Mr. M'Kean by the antifederal.

The Montezuma Sloop of War, Capt. Murray, is arrived at Norfolk, and the Ganges, Capt. Tingey is arrived at Hampton Roads.

We learn from Westport, that one Night last Week the Store of Mr. Benjamin Davis, of that Place, was broken open, and Cash to a considerable Amount, principally in Gold, taken out.—What other Loss accrued, we do not learn. *N. B. Medley*

MARRIED:]—At Raynham, on the 6th Inst. Rev. *Henry Wight*, of Bristol, to Miss *Clarissa Leonard*, second Daughter of Col. Zephaniah Leonard.

—At Barrington, Mr. *Barnard Miller*, of Warren, in his 79th Year, to Mrs. *Freeborn Bicknal*, aged 71.

—At Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. *George R. Lawton*, of this Town, Merchant, to Miss *Ann Pole*, Daughter of Edward Pole, Esq; of that City.

—At Providence, Mr. *Nathaniel C. Medcalf*, to Miss *Lydia Packard*, both of that Town.

DIED.]—At South-Kingstown, on the 14th Ult. in an advanced Age, Captain *Andrew Christie*, formerly a noted nautical Commander out of this Port.

—At Providence, Capt. David Arnold.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 18.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Washington, Usher,	St. Vincents
Chance, Littlefield,	Havanna
Sloop Lydia, Barlow,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Minerva, Lawton,	New-London
Sally, Briggs,	Saghurbor
Two Brothers, Shaw,	New-York
Brig Polly, Bennet,	Barbados
Sloop Patty, Edwards,	Stonington

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS, laying on the Island of Connanicut, and containing about 115 Acres each, with good Dwelling-Houses, Barns, and other necessary Out-buildings thereon; all in good Repair; with a large Proportion of Stone-Wall, and other Fencing.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN ELDRED.

Jamestown, March 11, 1799.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A FARM in West-Greenwich, formerly belonging to Deacon Joseph Draper, containing about 120 Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon,—is well wooded and watered, and has on it as good an Orchard as any in that Town.—For further Particulars inquire of PARDON BROWN.

Middletown (R. I.) March 16, 1799.

Kitchen and Flower Garden Seeds.

Imported from London, and to be sold, at *CHARLES DUNBAR's* Shop, opposite Mr. *George Gibbs's*,

EARLY Turner Pease—Green marrowfat Do.—Dwarf Marrowfat Do.—Ledman's Dwarf Do.—Spanish Dwarf Do.—Early Bush Beans—Early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar Loaf, Cauliflower, large Battersea, large Red, green Savoy, yellow Savoy Cabbage—Silesia, Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce—Scarlet and short-top Radish—Early Dutch Turnip—Scarlet Onion—Scarlet Beet—Orange Carrot—Large Parsnip—Broad leav'd Spinach—Double Parsley—Curled Cress—Sage—Nasturtium—Large Cucumber—Bush Squash.

78 Sorts Hardy Annual Flowers, 19 ditto Biennial and Perennial.

Newport, March 18, 1799.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of March, *A. D.* 1799, Assignees of the Estate of Joseph Burrill, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin-Plate Worker, an Insolvent Debtor; and having received an Assignment agreeably to Law, of the Estate of the said Joseph, hereby notify all Persons having any Demands against the said Joseph, to exhibit their Claims to either of the Subscribers, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

JOHN SLOCUM,
EDWARD THURSTON,
WILLIAM V. KING.

Newport, 19th March, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the Golden Eagle,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

terror of *confiscation* or *chains*.—*Experience* is a *severe* teacher.—Alas, her bitter cup is yet unexhausted.

NEW-HAVEN, March 14.

Extract of a letter from Capt. M. Lines, to his owners in this city, dated New-London, March 7, 1799.

"Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of my safe arrival here, last evening, all well, after a passage of 23 days from St. Kitts—I sailed under convoy, who left us in lat. 21, 30.—lat. 25, was taken by a French privateer, who had taken three others same day—by good luck we had but little cargo, and our vessel being leaky, they dismissed me and a lumber ship, putting the crew of the snow Sally, bound to Kennebeck, on board my vessel, and the crew of the schooner Eagle, Capt. Dunbar, bound to Boston, on board the ship—they carried off the two schooners—they took nothing from me except about 60 or 70 gallons of rum."

Sloop Sally, of this port, Morris, master, from the West-Indies, in one of the late snow storms, ran on Block-Island:—The cargo saved, and it is expected will be got off.

LEOMINSTER, March 7.

General Washington.

This truly great man, after he had retired from the Presidency of the United States to the situation of a private citizen, was returned a *petit juror* to an *inferior court!* and manifested his superior greatness of soul by submitting to serve: and the jury had the honor to report that George Washington had been unanimously appointed their foreman!! Thus we see him, after having attracted the admiration of the world by the splendour of his talents in the most exalted stations, exhibiting a sublime example of his submission to the duties of a private citizen!

NEWPORT, March 19.

The President of the United States has recommended Wednesday the 24th of April to be observed as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

Just as our Paper was going to Press, a Gentleman (to whom we acknowledge our Obligations) favoured us with a Supplement to the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday last, from which we hasten to lay before our Readers its important Contents, viz.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The following Important Letter has just come to hand.

From a thorough knowledge of the character of the gentleman who writes this letter, of his caution in communicating political intelligence, and his practice of noticing no report in his letters, which has not been perfectly anthenticated, as well as from a review of the uniform correctness of all former information from the same source;—I am enabled to assert, that the following may be relied on as minutely true.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon to a respectable mercantile House in this city, dated 5th January last.

"THE French have lately met a severe check in Italy. The King of Naples, at the head of his army, has taken possession of the Pope's dominions, and every where beat the French army most severely. On the Neapolitans entering the city of Rome, General Mack, the commander in chief, summoned the castle of St. Angelo, which was still in possession of the French, to surrender, which they refused. He then sent them a message declaring that if they fired on the city that for every gun, he would deliver a Frenchman to the populace.—This did not intimidate the French. They fired several guns; and General Mack, as good as his word, delivered as many Frenchmen to the mob, who murdered them in the most cruel manner; he then sent them another message relating what he had done, and what had happened to the poor Frenchmen, who had fallen victims to their folly, on which they ceased firing, and delivered up the castle. A few days after that, a severe engagement took place between 25,000 French, and about 35,000 Neapolitans, in which the latter were victorious: they took about 4000 prisoners, and killed in battle about 500.

"The loss of the Neapolitans was very trivial compared with that of the French. The son of the king of Naples was arrived with a division of the army at Civita Vecchia and had taken possession of that city and port. The Romans were every where flocking in great numbers to enter into the Neopolitan army. I have no doubt but the French will be more rapidly driven out of Italy than they entered it. Buonaparte, all accounts agree, was shot at a council of war, by an Egyptian soldier, and his whole army by this time destroyed; so much for that Expedition.

"Malta is also taken, and the Neapolitan flag hoisted on the fortifications. Minorca is also taken by the English, which is of great consequence to their Mediteranean fleet, as Port Mahon is very convenient and commodious for repairing their men of war and cruizers in those seas.

"This year will, in my opinion, be a year of the greatest events that have ever happened in Europe; and if the talked of coalition takes place, which no doubt must for its own internal defence of the combined nations, I should not be surprized to see a king on the throne of France again, or Europe become one barbarous banditti."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Truxton, *to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the United States ship Constellation in sight of the island of St. Christophers, Feb.* 10, 1799.

Dear Sir,

I WROTE you the 4th inst. to which I must beg leave to refer, and soon after weighed from Bassaterre road, St. Christophers, and proceeded to sea, having made the necessary arrangements with the merchants and masters of vessels for a convoy, to sail this day for the United States, under charge of the Norfolk and Richmond, which vessels I directed to cruize, in the mean time, near St. Bartholomews and St. Martins, so as to be at hand to proceed with the convoy at the time appointed. As soon as I left the road of Bassaterre (which I did with the Constellation solus) I stretched under Montserat and towards Guadaloupe by the wind, and from thence under the lee of Antigua and Barlinda. In this route I only met two merchant vessels, and a British frigate. I therefore thought it best to change my ground, which I did, and run down towards the island of Nevis; and on the 9th inst. at noon, that island bearing W. S. W. five leagues distance, discovered a large ship to southward, on which I bore down. She hoisted American colours, and I made our private signals for the day, as well as that of the British, but finding she answered neither, I immediately suspected her to be an enemy, and in a short time after found that my suspicions were well founded, for she hoisted the French National colours, and fired a gun to the windward (which is a signal of an enemy.) I continued bearing down on her, and at a quarter past 3 P. M. she hulled me several times; and as soon as I got in a position for every shot to do execution, I answered by commencing a close and successful engagement, which lasted until about half past 4 P. M. when she struck her colours to the United States ship Constellation, and I immediately took possession of her. She proved to be the celebrated French National Frigate Insurgente, of 40 guns and 407 men, lately out from France, commanded by Monsieur Bureaut, and is esteemed one of the fastest sailing ships in the French Navy. I have been much shattered in my rigging and sails, and my fore-top-mast rendered, from wounds, useless; you may depend the enemy is not less so.

I intend to get into Bassaterre road, St. Christophers, if possible with my prize; but the wind being adverse and blowing hard, I much doubt, in the crippled state of both ships, whether I shall effect it, and if not, must make a port to leeward. The high state of our discipline, with the gallant conduct of my officers and men, would have enabled me to have compelled a more formidable enemy to have yielded, had the fortune of war thrown one in my way. As it is, I hope the President and my country will, for the present, be content with a very fine frigate being added to our infant navy, and that too with the loss of only one man killed, and two wounded, while the enemy had (the French surgeon reports) 52 or 53 killed aud wounded. Several were found dead in the tops, &c. and thrown overboard 18 hours after we had possession. I must not omit in this hasty detail, to do justice to Mr. Bureaut, for he defended his ship manfully; and from my raking him several times fore and aft, and being athwart his stern ready with every gun to fire when he struck his colours, we may impute the conflict not being more bloody on our side, for had not these advantages been taken, the engagement would not have ended so soon, for the Insurgente was completely officered and manned.

Insurgente's weight of metal.

4	cannon,	36 pounders.
2	ditto,	24 ditto.
2	ditto,	18 ditto.
24	ditto,	12 ditto.
8	ditto,	6 ditto.
40	Guns.	

Extract from Capt. Thomas Truxton, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th February.

"On the 13th, after the greatest exertions having been made, we gained these roads with both ships, and anchored them safe about noon. It is impossible for me to state to you the joy demonstrated by the inhabitants on this occasion; the ship was filled with gentlemen of the first dignities in the Island, and a salute requested, in order that it might be returned, which was complied with on my part, particularly as it came from a Member of the King's Council, Mr. Tyson, an old friend of mine of many years standing.

I have just received a polite letter of congratulation from the commander in chief, who offers me every service in his power: and I have directed all the wounded from the Insurgente to be immediately landed, and sent to the hospital.

The following is an accurate return made me this morning by lieutenant Rogers, commanding the prize, taken from the examining officers, of the killed and wounded on board the Insurgente, viz.

Killed,	29
Badly wounded,	22
Wounded more lightly,	19
Total killed and wounded,	70

We had, as I wrote you before, only one man killed, and two badly wounded, one of which is since dead, the other is a midshipman, Mr. M'Donough, who lost his foot; an ordinary seaman was afterwards discovered to be slightly wounded; this is the whole number lost and injured on board the Constallation.

I shall proceed to repair the damages sustained in both ships as speedily as possible, and until the pleasure of the President of the United States is known, I intend to give Lieutenant John Rogers an order to command the Insurgente. He was one of the first Lieuts. appointed, has a claim to being among the first promotions, but a very strong one for behaving well, and being the first lieut. of the Constellation, at the capture of the first governmental ship of any consequence, ever made by the arms of the United States at sea since our being known as a nation; the other officers I shall appoint in the same way.

My gun deck is divided into three divisions, the first of five guns, and opposite superintended by the first lieutenant, Mr. Rogers. The second of five guns, and opposite by the second lieut. Mr. Cowper. The third of four guns, and opposite by the third lieut. Mr. Sterett.

The zeal of these three officers in performing their duty, and complying with my orders, cannot be surpassed, but I must not, in praise of them, be silent as to the good conduct of Mr. Shirly, the master, and Mr. Archer, the fourth lieut. who acted their part near my person on the quarter deck, and who are also deserving of notice, but for the honour of our nation I must declare, that it is impossible for officers and men in any service to have behaved better than my people did generally on this occasion; it must therefore not be understood, because I have mentioned the names of a few of the principal gentlemen, those of the inferior grade in their stations are less deserving: on the contrary, to the latter I always feel myself most indebted for their exertions in the hour of battle, as they have generally much less at stake, than those in higher stations, and consequently less inducement to display their valour.

New-York, March 16.

Yesterday, about noon, the President of of the United States arrived in this city.—He crossed the North River in the Custom-house barge, and landed at Whitehall.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a fire broke out in a workshop adjoining the frigate building by government, at Corlear's-hook. The shop, with some tools and other materials, was wholly consumed. It is not known by what means the fire was communicated to the building; but we understand suspicions are entertained that it is the work of an incendiary. *Com. Ad.*

James Ross, Esq; Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, is in Nomination for the Office of Governor of that State, in the Room of Gov. Mifflin, whose Time will soon expire by the Constitution.

Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice of the State, is also in Nomination.—Mr. Ross will be supported by the federal Party, and Mr. M'Kean by the antifederal.

The Montezuma Sloop of War, Capt. Murray, is arrived at Norfolk, and the Ganges, Capt. Tingey is arrived at Hampton Roads.

We learn from Westport, that one Night last Week the Store of Mr. Benjamin Davis, of that Place, was broken open, and Cash to a considerable Amount, principally in Gold, taken out.—What other Loss accrued, we do not learn. *N. B. Medley*

MARRIED:]—At Raynham, on the 6th Inst. Rev. *Henry Wight*, of Bristol, to Miss *Clarissa Leonard*, second Daughter of Col. Zephaniah Leonard.

—At Barrington, Mr. *Barnard Miller*, of Warren, in his 79th Year, to Mrs. *Freeborn Bicknal*, aged 71.

—At Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. *George R. Lawton*, of this Town, Merchant, to Miss *Ann Pole*, Daughter of Edward Pole, Esq; of that City.

—At Providence, Mr. *Nathaniel C. Medcalf*, to Miss *Lydia Packard*, both of that Town.

DIED.]—At South-Kingstown, on the 14th Ult. in an advanced Age, Captain *Andrew Chrisie*, formerly a noted nautical Commander out of this Port.

—At Providence, Capt. David Arnold.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 18.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Washington, Usher,	St. Vincents
Chance, Littlefield,	Havanna
Sloop Lydia, Barlow,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Minerva, Lawton,	New-London
Sally, Briggs,	Sagharbor
Two Brothers, Shaw,	New-York
Brig Polly, Bennet,	Barbados
Sloop Patty, Edwards,	Stonington

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS, laying on the Island of Conanicut, and containing about 115 Acres each, with good Dwelling-Houses, Barns, and other necessary Out-buildings thereon; all in good Repair; with a large Proportion of Stone-Wall, and other Fencing.——For further Particulars inquire of JOHN ELDRED.

Jamestown, March 11, 1799.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A FARM in West-Greenwich, formerly belonging to Deacon Joseph Draper, containing about 120 Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon,—is well wooded and watered, and has on it as good an Orchard as any in that Town.—For further Particulars inquire of PARDON BROWN.

Middletown (R. I.) March 16, 1799.

Kitchen and Flower Garden Seeds.

Imported from London, and to be sold, at *CHARLES DUNBAR's* Shop, opposite Mr. *George Gibbs's*,

EARLY Turner Pease—Green marrowfat Do.—Dwarf Marrowfat Do.—Ledman's Dwarf Do.—Spanish Dwarf Do.—Early Bush Beans—Early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar Loaf, Cauliflower, large Battersea, large Red, green Savoy, yellow Savoy Cabbage—Silesia, Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce—Scarlet and short-top Radish—Early Dutch Turnip—Scarlet Onion—Scarlet Beet—Orange Carrot—Large Parsnip—Broad leav'd Spinach—Double Parsley—Curled Cress—Sage—Nasturtium—Large Cucumber—Bush Squash.

78 Sorts Hardy Annual Flowers, 19 ditto Biennial and Perennial.

Newport, March 18, 1799.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of March, *A. D.* 1799, Assignees of the Estate of Joseph Burrill, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin-Plate Worker, an Insolvent Debtor; and having received an Assignment agreeably to Law, of the Estate of the said Joseph, hereby notify all Persons having any Demands against the said Joseph, to exhibit their Claims to either of the Subscribers, within Six Months from the Date hereof.

JOHN SLOCUM,
EDWARD THURSTON,
WILLIAM V. KING.

Newport, 19th March, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the Golden Eagle,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

The Littleneſs of Human Wiſdom.

Know Man! that GOD has given thee Underſtanding to guide thy Behaviour, and not to penetrate into the Eſſence of Things which he has not created.

VOLTAIRE.

MAN meaſures earth, the air he weighs,
The ſpacious ſky above ſurveys,
The planetary ſphere
Explores; views ſuns on ſuns advance,
And worlds, on worlds, 'thro' Heaven's expanſe,
That roll in order there.

But how a ſingle *graſs* doth grow,
A *cherry* ripen—*lily* blow,
To him is quite unknown;
Yet full of pride—temerity,
Nature's grand ſcheme he would deſcry,
So wond'rous learned grown.

By laws, his own, deſtroyeth worlds,
Or new ones into ether hurls;
Pervades with piercing eye
All things in heaven, in air, on earth,
What *cauſe* gives each *effect* its birth,
Tho' plann'd by the *Moſt High*.

But how his feet obey his will,
At his command move, or ſtand ſtill,
He knows not; yet would tell,
Such his preſumptuous confidence,
The *Almighty's* place of reſidence,
Where ſituated *Hell*.

How God ſeeth, acteth, and commands,
Paſt, preſent, future, underſtands,
Yet ah! he doth not know
Himſelf—or how the ſenſe retains,
Of feeling pleaſures, fears, or pains,
Or doth exiſt, and grow.

Go wond'rous creature! to be good
Firſt learn! go give the hungry food,
And clothe the naked poor!
Go—cheriſh worth—true merit prize,
Thy country's happineſs deviſe,
Theſe, theſe, are in thy power.

This done—of Nature's ſecret rare,
Take to the full—thy allotted ſhare;
But what was predeſign'd
Too vaſt for thee, by heaven's high will,
Superior to all human ſkill,
Leave to the Eternal Mind.

To whom Creation does belong,
Who made *all right*, and *nothing wrong*,
And over *all* preſides;
Governs, directs the according whole,
Of beauty, order is the ſoul,
And all in perfect wiſdom guides.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 22d of March, Inſtant, at the Dwelling-Houſe of DANIEL STANTON, near the South-Ferry, South-Kingſtown, if Fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day,

SIXTEEN COWS and three Years old Heifers; One Pair of large Oxen; Four Three Years old Stears, and a Number of running Stock; alſo ſeveral Horſes, of different Ages; a good Cider-Mill and Preſs; and many other valuable Articles, for which there will be a reaſonable Credit given.

E. R. CARDNER, *P. M.*

South-Kingſtown, March 4, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

And Poſſeſſion given immediately,

A HOUSE in Coddington-ſtreet. Inquire of

NATHANIEL WALDRON.

Newport, March 4, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, of near 30 Acres, in Portſmouth, on the Weſt Road to Briſtol Ferry, oppoſite Job Almy's, formerly his Land.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 4, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of LEWIS PELTON, late of Newport, Ropemaker, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months, from the Date hereof, being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Newport, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, at all convenient Times.

SAMUEL BARKER,
JOSEPH FINCH.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

ISAAC BUTLER, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, March 4, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
Has juſt Received, and for Sale,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

For Sale, by
BENJAMIN HILL,
On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

FRESH Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, March 19, 1799.

SUCH Perſons as are intereſted in the Property left by CHARLES WIGNERON, late of Newport, Cabinet-maker, deceaſed, by applying to the Subſcribers, may be informed where ſome ſuch Property is to be found, and upon what Terms it may be obtained.

CLARKE RODMAN,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 4th of 3d Month, 1799.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN's, on the Long-Wharf, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport, February 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Wath-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb. 5th, 1799.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS GREEN,
At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,
Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

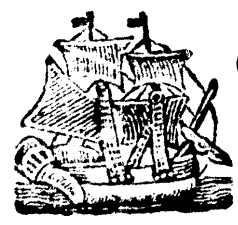
Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

For COPENHAGEN,



The SHIP
GEORGE & MARY,
Samuel Lawton, *Maſter,*

——She has the principal Part of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail in March.

——For Freight apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Banister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Meſs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 15 Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the Higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN's,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS:—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, late, deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be ſold, viz.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Eſq;—This Lot, if not ſold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be ſold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel, old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souchong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broad cloaths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

The Littleneſs of Human Wiſdom.

Know Man! that GOD *has given thee Understanding to guide thy Behaviour, and not to penetrate into the Essence of Things which he has not created.*

VOLTAIRE.

MAN meaſures earth, the air he weighs,
The ſpacious ſky above ſurveys,
The planetary ſphere
Explores; views ſuns on ſuns advance,
And worlds, on worlds, 'thro' Heaven's expanſe,
That roll in order there.

But how a ſingle *graſs* doth grow,
A *cherry* ripen—*lily* blow,
To him is quite unknown;
Yet full of pride—temerity,
Nature's grand ſcheme he would deſcry,
So wond'rous learned grown.

By laws, his own, deſtroyeth worlds,
Or new ones into ether hurls;
Pervades with piercing eye
All things in heaven, in air, on earth,
What *cauſe* gives each *effect* its birth,
Tho' plann'd by the *Moſt High*.

But how his feet obey his will,
At his command move, or ſtand ſtill,
He knows not; yet would tell,
Such his preſumptuous confidence,
The *Almighty's* place of reſidence,
Where ſituated *Hell*.

How God ſeeth, acteth, and commands,
Paſt, preſent, future, underſtands,
Yet ah! he doth not know
Himſelf—or how the ſenſe retains,
Of feeling pleaſures, fears, or pains,
Or doth exiſt, and grow.

Go wond'rous creature! to be good
Firſt learn! go give the hungry food,
And clothe the naked poor!
Go—cheriſh worth—true merit prize,
Thy country's happineſs deviſe,
Theſe, theſe, are in thy power.

This done—of Nature's ſecret rare,
Take to the full—thy allotted ſhare;
But what was predeſign'd
Too vaſt for thee, by heaven's high will,
Superior to all human ſkill,
Leave to the Eternal Mind.

To whom Creation does belong,
Who made *all right*, and *nothing wrong*,
And over *all* preſides;
Governs, directs the according whole,
Of beauty, order is the ſoul,
And all in perfect wiſdom guides.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 22d of March, Inſtant, at the Dwelling-Houſe of DANIEL STANTON, near the South-Ferry, South-Kingſtown, if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day,

SIXTEEN COWS and three Years old Heifers; One Pair of large Oxen; Four Three Years old Stears, and a Number of running Stock; alſo ſeveral Horſes, of different Ages; a good Cider-Mill and Preſs; and many other valuable Articles, for which there will be a reaſonable Credit given.

E. R. GARDNER, *V. M.*

South-Kingstown, March 4, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

And Poſſeſſion given immediately,

A HOUSE in Coddington-ſtreet. Inquire of

NATHANIEL WALDRON.

Newport, March 4, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, of near 30 Acres, in Portſmouth, on the Weſt Road to Briſtol Ferry, oppoſite Job Almy's, formerly his Land.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 4, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of LEWIS BULIOD, late of Newport, Ropemaker, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months, from the Date hereof, being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, at all convenient Times.

SAMUEL BARKER,
JOSEPH FINCH.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

LEAH BULIOD, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, March 4, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
Has juſt Received, and for Sale,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

For Sale, by
BENJAMIN HILL,
On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

FRESH Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, March 19, 1799.

SUCH Perſons as are intereſted in the Property left by CHARLES WIGNERON, late of Newport, Cabinet-maker, deceaſed, by applying to the Subſcribers, may be informed where ſome ſuch Property is to be found, and upon what Terms it may be obtained.

CLARKE RODMAN,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 4th of 3d Month, 1799.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN'S, on the Long-Wharf, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars ——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport, February 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb. 5th, 1799.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS GREEN
At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,
Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

For COPENHAGEN,

The SHIP
GEORGE & MARY,
Samuel Lawton, *Maſter,*
—She has the principal Part of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail in March.

——For Freight apply to
GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Banister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Meſs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS: —Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq, deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be ſold, viz.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Eſq;—This Lot, if not ſold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be ſold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.